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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:55:23 ON 21 DEC 2008

S/N 10/551,524

=> set abbr on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> set plurals on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> file uspatall caplus japio
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 23:55:55 ON 21 DEC 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 23:55:55 ON 21 DEC 2008
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 23:55:55 ON 21 DEC 2008
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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 23:55:55 ON 21 DEC 2008
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=> s ep 0372343/pn
L1 1 EP 0372343/PN

=> d l1 1 all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1990:533571 CAPLUS

DN 113:133571

OREF 113:22717a,22720a

ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 1990

TI Polystyrene foam containing carbon black

IN Romesberg, Floyd E.; DeBenedictis, Mach A.

PA Dow Chemical Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08K003-04

ICS C08L025-00; C08J009-04; C08J009-16; C08J011-06

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 372343	A1	19900613	EP 1989-121845	19891127 <--
	EP 372343	B1	20000119		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2003920	A1	19900525	CA 1989-2003920	19891127
	CA 2003920	C	20010424		
	WO 9006339	A1	19900614	WO 1989-US5334	19891127
	W: AU, BR, DK, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, NO, RO, SU, US				
	AU 9047540	A	19900626	AU 1990-47540	19891127

BR 8907799	A	19910827	BR 1989-7799	19891127
HU 57804	A2	19911230	HU 1990-563	19891127
HU 212985	B	19970128		
JP 04502173	T	19920416	JP 1990-500765	19891127
JP 2922288	B2	19990719		
RO 110507	B1	19960130	RO 1989-147600	19891127
RU 2096427	C1	19971120	RU 1989-4895595	19891127
AT 188978	T	20000215	AT 1989-121845	19891127
ES 2141077	T3	20000316	ES 1989-121845	19891127
FI 101627	B	19980731	FI 1991-2500	19910523
FI 101627	B1	19980731		
DK 9100994	A	19910723	DK 1991-994	19910524
NO 9102012	A	19910723	NO 1991-2012	19910524
NO 173658	B	19931004		
NO 173658	C	19940112		
GR 3033153	T3	20000831	GR 2000-400846	20000404
PRAI US 1988-275849	A	19881125		
WO 1989-US5334	A	19891127		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
EP 372343	ICM	C08K003-04
	ICS	C08L025-00; C08J009-04; C08J009-16; C08J011-06
	IPCI	C08K0003-04 [ICM,5]; C08K0003-00 [ICM,5,C*]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,5]; C08J0009-04 [ICS,5]; C08J0009-16 [ICS,5]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,5,C*]; C08J0011-06 [ICS,5]; C08J0011-00 [ICS,5,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
CA 2003920	ECLA	C08J009/00M+L25/00; C08K003/04+L25/00
	IPCI	C08J0009-04 [ICM,5]; C08J0009-00 [ICM,5,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
WO 9006339	IPCI	C08J0009-00 [ICM,5]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
	ECLA	C08J009/00M+L25/00; C08K003/04+L25/00
AU 9047540	IPCI	C08J0009-00 [ICM,5]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
	ECLA	C08J009/00M+L25/00; C08K003/04+L25/00
BR 8907799	IPCI	C08L0025-06 [ICM,5]; C08L0025-00 [ICM,5,C*]; C08K0003-04 [ICS,5]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,5,C*]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,5]

	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
HU 57804	IPCI	C08J0009-00 [ICM,5]
JP 04502173	IPCI	C08J0009-04 [ICM,5]; C08J0009-00 [ICM,5,C*]; B29C0047-00 [ICA,5]; B29K0025-00 [ICI,5]; B29K0105-04 [ICI,5]; B29K0105-14 [ICI,5]; B29L0007-00 [ICI,5]; C08L0025-00 [ICI,5]
RO 110507	IPCI	C08F0112-08 [ICM,6]; C08F0112-00 [ICM,6,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
RU 2096427	IPCI	C08J0009-16 [ICM,6]; C08J0009-16 [ICI,6]; C08J0009-00 [ICI,6,C*]; C08L0025-06 [ICI,6]; C08L0025-00 [ICI,6,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
AT 188978	IPCI	C08K0003-04 [ICM,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,7]; C08J0009-04 [ICS,7]; C08J0009-16 [ICS,7]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08J0011-06 [ICS,7]; C08J0011-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
ES 2141077	IPCI	C08K0003-04 [ICM,4]; C08K0003-00 [ICM,4,C*]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,4]; C08J0009-04 [ICS,4]; C08J0009-16 [ICS,4]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,4,C*]; C08J0011-06 [ICS,4]; C08J0011-00 [ICS,4,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
FI 101627	IPCI	C08J0009-00 [ICS,6]; C08K0003-04 [ICS,6]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,6,C*]; C08L0025-02 [ICS,6]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,6,C*]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,5]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
	ECLA	C08J009/00M+L25/00; C08K003/04+L25/00
DK 9100994	IPCI	C08J0009-00 [ICM,5]; C08J0009-16 [ICS,5]; C08K0003-04 [ICS,5]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,5,C*]
	IPCR	B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A];

B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
 NO 9102012 IPCI C08J0009-00 [ICM,5]
 IPCR B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
 GR 3033153 IPCI C08J0009-04 [ICM,7]; C08J0009-16 [ICS,7]; C08J0009-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08J0011-06 [ICS,7]; C08J0011-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0003-04 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08L0025-00 [ICS,7]
 IPCR B29C0047-00 [I,C*]; B29C0047-00 [I,A]; B29K0025-00 [N,A]; B29K0105-04 [N,A]; B29K0105-14 [N,A]; B29L0007-00 [N,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08J0009-04 [I,A]; C08J0009-12 [I,A]; C08J0009-16 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-04 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C*]; C08L0025-06 [I,A]
 AB Extruded, molded, or ground foam (closed-cell content $\geq 95\%$), useful in thermal insulation, is manufactured from polymers containing $\geq 60\%$ aromatic alkenyl compound and 1-25 phr carbon black (particle size 10-100 nm, surface area 10-1500 m²/g) in the cell walls. Thus, polystyrene particles containing 5% carbon black (particle size 15 nm, surface area 1475 m²/g), 10 phr CCl₃F, 0.07 phr Ca stearate, and 1.7 phr hexabromocyclododecane were heated 30 min at 60°, cooled, dried, prefoamed for 30-150 s, and molded 120-150 s in steam to give slabs with d. 2.07-2.28 lb/ft³, cell size 0.19-0.24 mm, and thermal conductivity 9.7-11.5% lower than similar foams without carbon black.
 ST carbon black polystyrene foam; thermal insulation polystyrene foam
 IT Carbon black, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (polystyrene foam containing, for thermal insulation)
 IT Thermal insulators
 (polystyrene foam, containing carbon black)
 IT 9003-53-6, Polystyrene
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (cellular, containing carbon black, for thermal insulation)

=> s ep 0126459/pn
 L2 0 EP 0126459/PN
 => s ep 126459/pn
 L3 0 EP 126459/PN
 => s carbon black#(6a)(t990 or printex 85)
 L4 57 CARBON BLACK#(6A)(T990 OR PRINTEX 85)
 => s (expand? or foam?)(4a)(styren? or vinyl(1a)aromatic or vinylaromatic or polystyren?)
 L5 40285 (EXPAND? OR FOAM?)(4A)(STYREN? OR VINYL(1A) AROMATIC OR VINYLAROMATIC OR POLYSTYREN?)
 => s 14 and 15
 L6 2 L4 AND L5
 => d 16 1-2 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:283412 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Expandable Granulates Based on Vinyl
 -Aromatic Polymers Having an Improved
 Expandability and Process For the Preparation
 Thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Felisari, Riccardo, S. Giorgio di Mantova, ITALY
 Ghidoni, Dario, Gonzaga (Mantova), ITALY
 Ponticiello, Antonio, Mozzecana, ITALY
 Casalini, Alessandro, Mantova, ITALY
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): POLIMERI EUROPA S.p.A., San Donato Milanese (MI), ITALY
 (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20080248272	A1	20081009
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-90759	A1	20061018 (12)
	WO 2006-EP10045		20061018
			20080610 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 2005-MI1963	20051018
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	574	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Expandable granulates having a composition based on vinyl-aromatic
 polymers, essentially consisting of:

65-99.8% by weight of a copolymer obtained by polymerizing 85-100% by
 weight of one or more vinyl-aromatic monomers having general formula (I)
 and 0.15% by weight of an alpha-alkylstyrene; 0-25% by weight,
 calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of carbon black; at least
 one of the following products:

- 0.01-5% by weight of graphite having an average diameter ranging from 0.5 to 50
 μm ;
- 0.01-5% by weight of oxides and/or sulfates and/or lamellar dichalcogenides of
 metals of groups IIA, IIIA, IIIB, IVB or VIIIB,
- 0.01-5% by weight of inorganic derivatives of silicon of the lamellar type;
 0-5% by weight, calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of a
 nucleating agent; 1-6% by weight, calculated with respect to the total,
 of an expanding agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:322511 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Expandable vinylaromatic polymers
 and process for their preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Ponticiello, Antonio, Mozzecane, ITALY
 Simonelli, Alessandra, Torino, ITALY
 Zamperlin, Loris, Porto Mantovano-Mantova, ITALY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20060276557	A1	20061207
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-551524	A1	20040311 (10)
	WO 2004-EP2840		20040311
			20060815 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 2003-MI627	20030331
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	C. IRVIN MCCLELLAND, OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	515	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Expandable vinylaromatic polymers which comprise: a) a matrix obtained by polymerizing 50-100% by weight of one or more vinylaromatic monomers and 0-50% by weight of a copolymerizable monomer; b) 1-10% by weight, calculated with respect to the polymer (a) of an expanding agent englobed in the polymeric matrix; c) 0.01-20% by weight, calculated with respect to the polymer (a) of carbon black distributed in the polymeric matrix having an average diameter ranging from 30 to 2000 nm, a surface area ranging from 5 to 40 m²/g, a sulfur content ranging from 0.1 to 2000 ppm and an ash content ranging from 0.001 to 1%.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s carbon black#(20a)(sulfur(2a)(level or content))
 L7 207 CARBON BLACK#(20A)(SULFUR(2A)(LEVEL OR CONTENT))

=> s carbon black#(20a)(ash(3a)(level or content#))
 L8 314 CARBON BLACK#(20A)(ASH(3A)(LEVEL OR CONTENT#))

=> s l7 and l8
 L9 23 L7 AND L8

=> s l5 and l9
 L10 1 L5 AND L9

=> d l10 1 ibib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:847589 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:332963

TITLE: Carbon black-containing expandable vinylaromatic polymers suitable for production of thermal insulators

INVENTOR(S): Ponticiello, Antonio; Simonelli, Alessandra; Zamperlin, Loris

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polimeri Europa S.P.A., Italy

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087798	A1	20041014	WO 2004-EP2840	20040311
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LG, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2519911	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2519911	20040311
EP 1608698	A1	20051228	EP 2004-719454	20040311
EP 1608698	B1	20080611		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			
BR 2004008692	A	20060328	BR 2004-8692	20040311
CN 1768096	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008860	20040311
JP 2006522180	T	20060928	JP 2006-504731	20040311
RU 2327711	C2	20080627	RU 2005-128976	20040311
AT 398149	T	20080715	AT 2004-719454	20040311
ES 2308162	T3	20081201	ES 2004-719454	20040311
IN 2005DN03944	A	20070824	IN 2005-DN3944	20050902
US 20060276557	A1	20061207	US 2006-551524	20060815
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2003-MI627	A 20030331
			WO 2004-EP2840	W 20040311

AB An expandable vinylarom. polymer comprises (a) a matrix obtained by polymerizing 50-100% of one or more vinylarom. monomers and 0-50% of a copolymerizable monomer, (b) 1-10%, calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of an expanding agent in the polymer matrix, (c) 0.01-20%, calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of carbon black distributed in the polymer matrix and having an average diameter from 30 to 2000 nm, a surface

area

from 5 to 40 m²/g, a sulfur content from 0.1 to 2000 ppm, and an ash content from 0.001 to 1%. The expandable vinylarom. polymer is useful in production of plastic foams having low d. and reduced thermal conductivity. Thus, water (150), sodium pyrophosphate (0.2), styrene (100), benzoyl peroxide (0.25), tert-Bu perbenzoate (0.25), and carbon black T 990 (1 part) were charged into a stirred closed container, the carbon black having an average diameter of 362 nm, a BET of 10 m²/g, an ash content of 0.02%, a sulfur content of 60 ppm, a weight loss with heat of 0.1%, a DBPA number of 44 mL/(100 g). The mixture was heated to 90° and stirred for 2 h at 90°, followed by adding 4 parts of a 10%-solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone, heating the mixture for 2 h to 100°, adding 7 parts of a 70/30 mixture of n-pentane and isopentane, heating for 4 h to 125°, and cooling the mixture. The beads of the expandable polymer were recovered and washed with deionized water containing 0.05% of a nonionic surfactant.

=> d 19 1-23 ibib abs

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:117489 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Sealing structure of fuel cell and process for molding rubber packing
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuzo, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
 Takao, Haruhito, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tigers Polymer Corporation, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20060099330	A1	20060511
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-311366	A1	20051220 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-212517, filed on 6 Aug 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-626239, filed on 26 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6451469		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-210685	19990726
	JP 2000-6233	20000112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN, LLP, P.O. BOX 10500, MCLEAN, VA, 22102, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1-19	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	599	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A fuel cell separator unit having a crosslinked rubber layer is fabricated by coating a rubber-containing coating agent on the periphery of the surface of a separator to form a thin, unvulcanized rubber layer, and then vulcanizing or crosslinking the thin rubber layer. A tightly sealed fuel cell is constituted by providing both sides of the main body of the fuel cell with separator units fabricated in the manner described above. When a fuel cell separator fabricated through a crosslinking by radioactive ray irradiation, the performance of the fuel cell is not hindered by the ingredient(s) of a rubber packing. The present invention provides a fuel cell sealing structure which ensures a perfect sealing. According to the present invention, a step of attaching a thin rubber packing is no longer necessary.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 23 USPATFULL on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:74599 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Thermally modified carbon blacks for various type applications and a process for producing same
 INVENTOR(S): Ayala, Jorge Armando, Kennesaw, GA, UNITED STATES
 Wang, Weidong, Marietta, GA, UNITED STATES
 Edwards, Charles, Roswell, GA, UNITED STATES
 Herd, Charles R., Woodstock, GA, UNITED STATES
 Lamba, Rakshit, Acworth, GA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20050063893	A1	20050324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-786690	A1	20040225 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-666048, filed on 18 Sep 2003, PENDING		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GARVEY SMITH NEHRBASS & DOODY, LLC, THREE LAKEWAY
 CENTER, 3838 NORTH CAUSEWAY BLVD., SUITE 3290,
 METAIRIE, LA, 70002

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1618

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Thermally modified carbon blacks having such properties and of such purity so as to provide improved performance properties in food contact type applications, moisture cured polymer systems, zinc-carbon "dry cell" batteries, electrochemical applications such as alkaline batteries, other electrochemical power sources and other electronic applications, and for semi-conductive wire and cable applications; bladder compounds which show both improved thermal conductivity and improved processability; and other applications which may apply but are not necessarily specified herein; the carbon blacks produced by a continuous heat treatment process, or a variation of that process as it may develop.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:74598 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Thermally modified carbon blacks for various type applications and a process for producing same
 INVENTOR(S): Tandon, Deepak, Kennesaw, GA, UNITED STATES
 Ayala, Jore Armando, Kennesaw, GA, UNITED STATES
 Taylor, Rodney Lynn, Acworth, GA, UNITED STATES
 Zak, Mark S., Norwalk, CT, UNITED STATES
 Barsukov, Igor V., Glenview, IL, UNITED STATES
 Doninger, Joseph E., Lake Forest, IL, UNITED STATES
 Booth, Peter, Geneva, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20050063892	A1	20050324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-666048	A1	20030918 (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GARVEY SMITH NEHRBASS & DOODY, LLC, THREE LAKEWAY
 CENTER, 3838 NORTH CAUSEWAY BLVD., SUITE 3290,
 METAIRIE, LA, 70002

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1438

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An electro thermal fluidized bed furnace is adapted to be used in a process for continuously heat treating of fine particulate matter, such as carbon black material, by continuously introducing a non-reactive fluidizing gas through the nozzles of the furnace at a pre-determined rate, continuously introducing untreated carbon black material through the feed pipe of the furnace at a predetermined rate so that it forms a fluidized bed, energizing the electrode so as to heat the fluidized bed, and continuously collecting the treated carbon black from the discharge pipe. The carbon black collected from the discharge pipe exhibits properties of having the PAHs and sulfur removed, the carbon black has

been graphitized, the moisture pick-up by the carbon black has been eliminated and the carbon black is more oxidation resistant, Furthermore, the resultant furnace carbon blacks have a particle size of 7-100 nm and an oil absorption number of 50-300 ml/100 g., while the thermal blacks have a particle size of 200-500 nm and an oil absorption number of less than 50 ml/100 g. All of these properties result in thermally modified carbon blacks having such properties and of such purity so as to provide improved performance properties in food contact type applications, moisture cured polymer systems, zinc-carbon dry cell battery applications, and semi-conductive wire and cable applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:61298 USPATFULL

TITLE: Device and method for converting carbon containing feedstock into carbon containing materials, having a defined nanostructure

INVENTOR(S): Fabry, Frederic, Cannet, FRANCE
Grivei, Eusebiu, La Hulpe, BELGIUM
Probst, Nicolas, Brussels, BELGIUM
Smet, Richard, Aartselaar, BELGIUM
Peroy, Jean-Yves, Angoustrine, FRANCE
Flamant, Gilles, Llo, FRANCE
Fulcheri, Laurent, Mouans-Sartoux, FRANCE
Leroux, Patrick, LeCannet, FRANCE
Fischer, Francis, Sins, SWITZERLAND

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20040045808	A1	20040311
	US 7452514	B2	20081118
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-380647	A1	20030922 (10)
	WO 2001-EP10835		20010919

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2000-120115	20000919
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Michael R Hull, Marshall Gerstein & Borun, Sears Tower Suite 6300, 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL, 60606-6357	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	489	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Apparatus and process for producing carbon black or carbon containing compounds by converting a carbon containing feedstock, comprising the following steps: generating a plasma gas with electrical energy, guiding the plasma gas through a venturi, whose diameter is narrowing in the direction of the plasma gas flow, guiding the plasma gas into a reaction area, in which under the prevailing flow conditions generated by aerodynamic and electromagnetic forces, no significant recirculation of feedstock into the plasma gas in the reaction area recovering the reaction products from the reaction area and separating carbon black or carbon containing compounds from the other reaction products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:18297 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Carbon blacks and uses thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Bhatt, Sandeep, Boxford, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20040013599	A1	20040122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-620269	A1	20030715 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-397287P	20020719 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Martha Ann Finnegan, Esq., Cabot Corporation, 157 Concord Road, Billerica, MA, 01821-7001	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	41	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	614	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Carbon blacks are described having an I.sub.2 Number of 50-112 mg/g, and a primary particle size of not greater than 25 nm and are particularly well suited for use in the production of polymer compositions. Also described are polymer compositions incorporating the carbon blacks.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:337171 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Sealing structure of fuel cell and process for molding rubber packing
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuzo, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
 Takao, Haruhito, Kobe-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020192529	A1	20021219
	US 7052797	B2	20060530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-212517	A1	20020806 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-626239, filed on 26 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6451469		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-210685	19990726
	JP 2000-6233	20000112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Intellectual Property Group, 1600 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, VA, 22102	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	607	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A fuel cell separator unit having a crosslinked rubber layer is fabricated by coating a rubber-containing coating agent on the periphery

of the surface of a separator to form a thin, unvulcanized rubber layer, and then vulcanizing or crosslinking the thin rubber layer. A tightly sealed fuel cell is constituted by providing both sides of the main body of the fuel cell with separator units fabricated in the manner described above. When a fuel cell separator fabricated through a crosslinking by radioactive ray irradiation, the performance of the fuel cell is not hindered by the ingredient(s) of a rubber packing. The present invention provides a fuel cell sealing structure which ensures a perfect sealing. According to the present invention, a step of attaching a thin rubber packing is no longer necessary.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:238768 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Sealing structure of fuel cell and process for molding rubber packing
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuzo, Kobe, JAPAN
 Takao, Haruhito, Kobe, JAPAN
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tigers Polymer Corporation, Toyonaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6451469	B1	20020917
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-626239		20000726 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-210685	19990726
	JP 2000-6233	20000112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weiner, Laura	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pillsbury Winthrop, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	629	

AB A fuel cell separator unit having a crosslinked rubber layer is fabricated by coating a rubber-containing coating agent on the periphery of the surface of a separator to form a thin, unvulcanized rubber layer, and then vulcanizing or crosslinking the thin rubber layer. A tightly sealed fuel cell is constituted by providing both sides of the main body of the fuel cell with separator units fabricated in the manner described above. When a fuel cell separator fabricated through a crosslinking by radioactive ray irradiation, the performance of the fuel cell is not hindered by the ingredient(s) of a rubber packing. The present invention provides a fuel cell sealing structure which ensures a perfect sealing. According to the present invention, a step of attaching a thin rubber packing is no longer necessary.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:173242 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Semiconductive polyolefin compositions and cables covered with the same
 INVENTOR(S): Sarma, Haridos, Brampton, Canada
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Equistar Chemicals, LP, Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6299978	B1	20011009
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-524022		20000313 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-127392P	19990411 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kelly, Cynthia H.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Gray, J. M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	359	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A semi-conducting composition for use as conductor shield in extruded coatings on high voltage electrical cables, and the resultant cables. The composition consists essentially of (a) a polymeric component of a blend of 0-99% by weight of polyolefin and 1-100% by weight of a ter-polymer of ethylene/ vinyl acetate (vinyl alcohol), (b) conducting carbon black, and (c) an antioxidant.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL on SIN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:61000 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Injection molded article used with photosensitive material
 INVENTOR(S): Akao, Mutsuo, Kanagawa, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Kanagawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5906813		19990525
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-880504		19970623 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-162043	19960621
	JP 1996-177642	19960708
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shelborne, Kathryne E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1678	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Injection molding is carried out by using styrene-based resin composition. As to the styrene-based resin composition, styrene-based resin, in which melt flow index is 3.0-40.0 g/10 minutes, a Rockwell hardness is M38 or more, an Izod impact strength is 2.0 Kg.multidot.cm/cm or more, a bending elastic modulus is 20,000 Kg/cm.sup.2 or more, and a Vicat softening point is 78° C. or more, is 50 weight % or more, total of at least two kinds selected from

lubricant or surfactant is 0.01-20 weight %, a thermoplastic resin having experienced twice or more heat histories at 150° C. or more is 3 weight % or more, and total of at least one of antioxidant, deodorant and an agent imparting fragrance is 0.01-20 weight %. Styrene-based resin composition having melt flow index of 1-50 g/10 minutes, and including ethylbenzene of 0.001-1 weight %, rubber-like material of 0.1-15 weight %, and light shielding material of 0.1-10 weight %, may be used.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:27746 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Method for recovering carbon black from composites
 INVENTOR(S): Holley, Carl A., Riverview, MI, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferro-Tech Tire Reclamation, Inc., Wyandotte, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5728361		19980317
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-551329		19951101 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lewis, Michael		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hendrickson, Stuart L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Barnes, Kisselle, Raisch, Chaote, Whittemore & Hulbert, PC		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1430		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides a method and system for continuously recovering carbon black from a plurality of composites where each one of the composites comprises carbon black and polymers. The basic method of the invention comprises a heating step which is conducted in a reactor. In the method, it is necessary to prepare a series of mixtures of the composites, with each one of the series comprising a distribution of carbon black properties substantially similar to the other mixtures of the series. The composites may be fragmentized or comminuted into smaller pieces more suitable for pyrolysis and decomposition reactions in the reactor. In the reactor, the fragmentized mixtures are heated to a temperature sufficient to crack the polymers and to form a vaporizable constituent. The vaporizable constituents are removed from the reactor at first and second outlet ends whereby the amount of time the vaporized constituents are in the reactor is reduced. That is, their residence time is reduced by the method of the invention which includes removal at two ends. The vaporized constituents are then cooled to form condensate fraction and a gaseous fraction. The gaseous fraction is then used for reinjection into the reactor chamber.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:84979 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Semiconductive power cable shield
 INVENTOR(S): Flenniken, Cindy L., Indianapolis, IN, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BICC Cables Corporation, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5556697		19960917
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-217116		19940324 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ryan, Patrick		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Yamnitsky, Marie R.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oliff & Berridge		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	538		

AB Vulcanizable semiconductive shield compositions contain a linear, single-site catalyzed polymer formed by polymerizing ethylene with at least one comonomer selected from C.sub.3 to C.sub.20 alpha-olefins; a carbon black selected from furnace carbon blacks that contain ash and sulfur in amounts of 50 ppm or less and have crystal dimensions L.sub.a and L.sub.c of 30 Å or less, acetylene carbon blacks, and furnace carbon blacks having an ASTM grade of N-351; and a crosslinking agent. The compositions may be used to manufacture semiconductive shields for electrical conductors, such as power cables. The semiconductive shields exhibit improved processability, low water vapor transmission and low shrinkback, without abrading or corroding extrusion equipment.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:70315 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Molded article for photographic photosensitive material, molding method and package
INVENTOR(S):	Akao, Mutsuo, Minami-ashigara, Japan Suzuki, Osamu, Minami-ashigara, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Kanagawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543270		19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-233978		19940428 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1993-103063	19930428
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Huff, Mark F.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	3273	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A molded article for a photographic photosensitive material formed of a resin composition comprising of (a) 50 weight % or more of a rubber-containing aromatic monovinyl resin having a melt flow index of 3 to 40 g/10 minutes, a bending elastic modulus of 20,000 kg/cm.sup.2 or more and a Vicat softening point of 78° C. or more and containing 1 to 12 weight % of a rubber material, (b) 0.1 to 10 weight % of a light-shielding material, and (c) 0.01 to 20 weight % of at least one of a lubricant and an antistatic agent. The molded article is excellent in

physical strength, photographic properties, injection moldability and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:86022 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Low ash carbon blacks
 INVENTOR(S): Weaver, Daniel W., Upton, United Kingdom
 Hrach, Jr., Frank J., Parkersberg, WV, United States
 Shieh, Chung-Huei, Lexington, MA, United States
 Sifleet, William L., Acton, MA, United States
 Zimmer, Jay J., Pampa, TX, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cabot Corporation, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5352289		19941004
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-995408		19921218 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Straub, Gary P.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hendrickson, Stuart L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Chaletsky, Lawrence A.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	958		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel furnace carbon blacks that impart advantageous properties to rubber and plastic compositions and may be utilized in the place of acetylene blacks. The furnace carbon blacks have an ash level less than or equal to 50 ppm, preferably less than or equal to 30 ppm, most preferably less than or equal to 10 ppm, a sulfur level less than or equal to 50 ppm, preferably less than or equal to 30 ppm most preferably less than or equal to 10 ppm, a L.sub.a less than or equal to 30 Å and a L.sub.c less than or equal to 30 Å. Also disclosed are novel rubber and plastic compositions incorporating the novel furnace carbon blacks which exhibit advantageous properties, particularly in extending the useful service life of power cables produced using the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:65423 USPATFULL
 TITLE: High density record including carbon black particles purified by electrolysis
 INVENTOR(S): Goshima, Toshikazu, Sagamihara, Japan
 Nishizawa, Akira, Yokohama, Japan
 Namikawa, Kazuhira, Yokohama, Japan
 Hamaguchi, Toshiaki, Yokohama, Japan
 Nakamura, Mutsuaki, Yokohama, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Victor Company of Japan, Limited, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4776935		19881011

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1984-612011 19840518 (6)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1983-89086	19830523
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cardillo, Raymond F.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Nguyen, Hoa T.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lowe, Price, LeBlanc, Becker & Shur	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	246	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A high density information record of the electrostatic capacitance type which comprises a record substrate on which signal information is recorded as geometric variations. The substrate is made of a vinyl chloride resin, and carbon black which is purified by electrolysis to remove impurities therefrom.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 72:8799 USPATFULL
 TITLE: SOLVATION OF COAL IN BYPRODUCT STREAMS
 INVENTOR(S): Roach, Jack W., Oklahoma City, OK, United States
 Garwin, Leo, Oklahoma City, OK, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kerr-McGee Corporation, Oklahoma City, OK, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3642608		19720215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1970-1688		19700109 (5)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Gantz, Delbert E.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	O'Keefe, Veronica		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Shanley and O'Neil		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	657		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Coal is solubilized in highly aromatic petroleum byproduct streams such as catalytic cracker recycle oil and slurry oil to produce a coal solution having a low viscosity which is readily deashed by settling and/or filtering. The coal solution has a low sulfur and mineral ash content and it may be used in the preparation of fuels or as a feedstock to a furnace process for producing carbon black. All or part of the solvent content of the coal solution may be recovered and recycled in the process as a solvent, and the deashed and desulfurized coal thus produced may be used as a solid or molten fuel, or it may be blended with petroleum refinery streams to produce liquid fuels having desired specifications and a feedstock for producing furnace carbon black.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 23 USPATOLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:66895 USPATOLD
 TITLE: MANUFACTURE OF CARBON BLACK FROM FEEDSTOCK OIL MODIFIED
 WITH RUBBER
 INVENTOR(S): KELLY W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): COLUMBIAN CARBON COMPANY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3808328	A	19740430
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1969-884037		19691201

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1969-884037	19691210
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	MEROS, EDWARD J	
LINE COUNT:	313	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 23 USPATOLD on SIN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:28144 USPATOLD
 TITLE: MAGNETIC CARBON BLACKS
 INVENTOR(S): OTTO WOLFGANG K F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ASHLAND OIL INC.

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3448052	A	19690603
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1965-448252		19650401

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1965-448252	19650415
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	LEVOW, TOBIAS E	
LINE COUNT:	399	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 23 USPATOLD on SIN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:11299 USPATOLD
 TITLE: PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION OF METAL BEARING CARBON BLACK
 INVENTOR(S): OTTO WOLFGANG K F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ASHLAND OIL INC.

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3431205	A	19690304
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1965-488283		19650901

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1965-488283	19650917
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	LEVOW, TOBIAS E	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	EDMONDS, R D	

LINE COUNT: 386
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 23 USPATOLD on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:28887 USPATOLD
 TITLE: Production of carbon black oil
 INVENTOR(S): DE RIDDER GYSBERT F
 BRYAN WILLIAM P

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2895895	A	19590721

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1958-706654	19580102
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
LINE COUNT:	345	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 23 USPAT2 on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:61298 USPAT2
 TITLE: Device and method for converting carbon containing feedstock into carbon containing materials, having a defined nanostructure
 INVENTOR(S): Fabry, Frederic, Le Cannet, FRANCE
 Grivei, Eusebiu, La Hulpe, BELGIUM
 Probst, Nicolas, Brussels, BELGIUM
 Smet, Richard, Aartselaar, BELGIUM
 Peroy, Jean-Yves, Angoustrine, FRANCE
 Flamant, Gilles, Llo, FRANCE
 Fulcheri, Laurent, Mouans-Sartoux, FRANCE
 Leroux, Patrick, LeCannet, FRANCE
 Fischer, Francis, Sins, SWITZERLAND
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Timcal SA, Bodio, SWITZERLAND (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7452514	B2	20081118
	WO 2002024819		20020328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-380647		20010919 (10)
	WO 2001-EP10835		20010919
			20030922 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2000-120115	20000919
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mayekar, Kishor	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	495	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
AB Apparatus and process for producing carbon black or carbon containing		

compounds by converting a carbon containing feedstock, comprising the following steps: generating a plasma gas with electrical energy, guiding the plasma gas through a venturi, whose diameter is narrowing in the direction of the plasma gas flow, guiding the plasma gas into a reaction area, in which under the prevailing flow conditions generated by aerodynamic and electromagnetic forces, no significant recirculation of feedstock into the plasma gas in the reaction area recovering the reaction products from the reaction area and separating carbon black or carbon containing compounds from the other reaction products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPAT2 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:337171 USPAT2

TITLE: Sealing structure of fuel cell and process for molding rubber packing

INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuzo, Kobe, JAPAN
Takao, Haruhito, Kobe, JAPAN

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tigers Polymers Corporation, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7052797	B2	20060530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-212517		20020806 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-626239, filed on 26 Jul 2000, Pat. No. US 6451469		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-210685	19990726
	JP 2000-6233	20000112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weiner, Laura	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	579	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A fuel cell separator unit having a crosslinked rubber layer is fabricated by coating a rubber-containing coating agent on the periphery of the surface of a separator to form a thin, unvulcanized rubber layer, and then vulcanizing or crosslinking the thin rubber layer. A tightly sealed fuel cell is constituted by providing both sides of the main body of the fuel cell with separator units fabricated in the manner described above. When a fuel cell separator fabricated through a crosslinking by radioactive ray irradiation, the performance of the fuel cell is not hindered by the ingredient(s) of a rubber packing. The present invention provides a fuel cell sealing structure which ensures a perfect sealing. According to the present invention, a step of attaching a thin rubber packing is no longer necessary.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:847589 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:332963

TITLE: Carbon black-containing expandable vinylaromatic

INVENTOR(S): polymers suitable for production of thermal insulators
Ponticciello, Antonio; Simonelli, Alessandra;
Zamperlin, Loris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polimeri Europa S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087798	A1	20041014	WO 2004-EP2840	20040311
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TG, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2519911	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2519911	20040311
EP 1608698	A1	20051228	EP 2004-719454	20040311
EP 1608698	B1	20080611		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004008692	A	20060328	BR 2004-8692	20040311
CN 1768096	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008860	20040311
JP 2006522180	T	20060928	JP 2006-504731	20040311
RU 2327711	C2	20080627	RU 2005-128976	20040311
AT 398149	T	20080715	AT 2004-719454	20040311
ES 2308162	T3	20081201	ES 2004-719454	20040311
IN 2005DN03944	A	20070824	IN 2005-DN3944	20050902
US 20060276557	A1	20061207	US 2006-551524	20060815
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2003-MI627	A 20030331
			WO 2004-EP2840	W 20040311
AB	An expandable vinylarom. polymer comprises (a) a matrix obtained by polymerizing 50-100% of one or more vinylarom. monomers and 0-50% of a copolymerizable monomer, (b) 1-10%, calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of an expanding agent in the polymer matrix, (c) 0.01-20%, calculated with respect to the polymer (a), of carbon black distributed in the polymer matrix and having an average diameter from 30 to 2000 nm, a surface area from 5 to 40 m ² /g, a sulfur content from 0.1 to 2000 ppm, and an ash content from 0.001 to 1%. The expandable vinylarom. polymer is useful in production of plastic foams having low d. and reduced thermal conductivity			
Thus,	water (150), sodium pyrophosphate (0.2), styrene (100), benzoyl peroxide (0.25), tert-Bu perbenzoate (0.25), and carbon black T 990 (1 part) were charged into a stirred closed container, the carbon black having an average diameter of 362 nm, a BET of 10 m ² /g, an ash content of 0.02% , a sulfur content of 60 ppm, a weight loss with heat of 0.1%, a DBPA number of 44 mL/(100 g). The mixture was heated to 90° and stirred for 2 h at 90°, followed by adding 4 parts of a 10%-solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone, heating the mixture for 2 h to 100°, adding 7			

parts of a 70/30 mixture of n-pentane and isopentane, heating for 4 h to 125°, and cooling the mixture. The beads of the expandable polymer were recovered and washed with deionized water containing 0.05% of a nonionic surfactant.

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152336 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:194638
 TITLE: Production and use of carbon black with low ash and sulfur content
 INVENTOR(S): Bergemann, Klaus; Vogel, Karl
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Degussa-Huls Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1078958	A1	20010228	EP 1999-116925	19990827
EP 1078958	B1	20030528		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PT 1078958	T	20031031	PT 1999-116925	19990827
ES 2201606	T3	20040316	ES 1999-116925	19990827
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1999-116925	A 19990827
AB Furnace black with good bead properties, useful in cable shielding and fuel cells, contains 0.005-0.05% ash and >0.005% S. A drawing of the furnace used in production is included.				
REFERENCE COUNT:	2	THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

=> FIL STINGUIDE
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

131.18	131.39
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-3.20	-3.20

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 LAST RELOADED: Dec 19, 2008 (20081219/UP).

=> file uspatall caplus japio
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SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

1.20	132.59
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-3.20

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S/N 10/551,524

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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 00:17:39 ON 22 DEC 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

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FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2, CAPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 23:55:55 ON
21 DEC 2008

L1 1 S EP 0372343/PN
L2 0 S EP 0126459/PN
L3 0 S EP 126459/PN
L4 57 S CARBON BLACK#(6A) (T990 OR PRINTEX 85)
L5 40285 S (EXPAND? OR FOAM?) (4A) (STYREN? OR VINYL(1A) AROMATIC OR VINYL A
L6 2 S L4 AND L5
L7 207 S CARBON BLACK#(20A) (SULFUR(2A) (LEVEL OR CONTENT))
L8 314 S CARBON BLACK#(20A) (ASH(3A) (LEVEL OR CONTENT#))
L9 23 S L7 AND L8
L10 1 S L5 AND L9

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 00:05:48 ON 22 DEC 2008

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2, CAPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 00:17:39 ON
22 DEC 2008

=> s (cellular?) (6a) (styren? or vinyl(1a) aromatic or vinylaromatic or polystyren?)
L11 5667 (CELLULAR?) (6A) (STYREN? OR VINYL(1A) AROMATIC OR VINYLAROMATIC
OR POLYSTYREN?)

=> s l11 and l4
L12 0 L11 AND L4

=> s l11 and l7
L13 0 L11 AND L7

=> s l11 and l8
L14 0 L11 AND L8

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
19.42	152.01

FULL ESTIMATED COST

S/N 10/551,524

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-3.20

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 00:19:51 ON 22 DEC 2008